

## **PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP**



### **MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS\***

**01 February 2007 – 28 February 2007**

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 February 2007 to 28 February 2007. The report includes a summary table of events by type throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to a comparative table surveying events over the past three months. The survey is compiled from Daily Situation Reports of the Palestinian Monitoring Group (PMG), Negotiations Affairs Department, Palestine Liberation Organization. The PMG monitors all aspects of ground conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Israeli violations, Palestinian violations, and Palestinian achievements. The PMG Daily Situation Reports are a survey of daily events collated from information provided by Palestinian Authority civilian ministries and security agencies. The information reported through the PMG process only represents data available at the time of distribution.

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\* Please note that this is a translation from the original Arabic. In case of discrepancy, the Arabic version should be taken as the authoritative copy. Please contact us with any questions that you may have.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF EVENTS IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY – FEBRUARY 2007

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
<b>Assassinations</b>	4	—	4	Israeli Special Forces extra-judicially killed 1 civilian in the city of Jenin. The Israeli army also opened fire towards a civilian vehicle near Jenin Public Hospital, extra-judicially killing 3 civilians (described as “wanted individuals”) and injuring another civilian.
<b>Deaths</b>	7	1	8	The Israeli army killed 1 Palestinian in Jerusalem; 2 Palestinians in Ramallah; 1 in Tulkarem; 3 in Nablus; and 1 in Northern, including 1 child, 1 civilian in his house in the city of Nablus, 2 Palestinian security officers, and 1 armed Palestinian individual in Northern Gaza.
<b>Injuries</b>	140	6	146	The Israeli army injured 47 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 13 in Ramallah; 5 in Jenin; 3 in Tulkarem; 3 in Qalqiliya; 40 in Nablus; 2 in Salfit; 3 in Bethlehem; 24 in Hebron; 1 in Northern Gaza; 1 in Gaza; 1 in Central Gaza; 1 in Khan Yunis; and 2 in Rafah. Among these were 31 children (including 1 child in critical condition); 2 female civilians; 1 journalist; 1 civilian who fell into a coma; 2 Palestinian security officers; and 3 armed Palestinian individuals. Israeli settlers also injured 3 civilians.
<b>Attacks</b>	200	38	238	The Israeli army carried out 28 attacks in Jerusalem; 24 in Ramallah; 36 in Jenin; 17 in Tulkarem; 10 in Qalqiliya; 37 in Nablus; 13 in Salfit; 4 in Jericho; 7 in Bethlehem; 24 in Hebron; 9 in Northern Gaza; 8 in Gaza; 6 in Central Gaza; 7 in Khan Yunis; & 8 in Rafah.
<b>Raids</b>	664	20	684	43 in Jerusalem; 103 in Ramallah; 97 in Jenin; 69 in Tulkarem; 37 in Qalqiliya; 87 in Nablus; 56 in Salfit; 11 in Jericho; 81 in Bethlehem; 80 in Hebron; 8 in Northern Gaza; 1 in Gaza; 5 in Central Gaza; 5 in Khan Yunis; and 1 in Rafah.
<b>Arrests (per person)</b>	546	10	556	The Israeli army arrested 63 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 42 in Ramallah; 67 in Jenin; 31 in Tulkarem; 23 in Qalqiliya; 160 in Nablus; 20 in Salfit; 5 in Jericho; 49 in Bethlehem; 86 in Hebron; 5 in Central Gaza; 3 in Khan Yunis; & 2 in Rafah, including 45 children; 4 female civilians; 1 mentally challenged civilian; 1 journalist; 1 school teacher; 5 university students (including 1 university female student); 3 high school (“ <i>Tawjihi</i> ”) students; and 36 Palestinian security officers.
<b>House Demolitions</b>	18	—	18	The Israeli army demolished 1 civilian house in the city of Jerusalem; 1 house in a village in the district of Jerusalem; 6 houses in the village of Far’un in the district of Tulkarem; 5 houses in the city of Nablus; and 5 houses in the district of Hebron.
<b>Attacks on Public &amp; Private Property</b>	92	2	94	<b>Destruction of Property:</b> The Israeli army levelled a road near Al Aqsa Mosque as well as destroyed and damaged civilian vehicles, houses, commercial shops, 1 water well, and olive trees. The Israeli army also demolished barracks and closed offices of charitable associations. <b>Confiscation of Property:</b> The Israeli army confiscated contents of a local council and 3 charitable associations; 3 telecommunications devices; 5 rifles; and 1 pistol.
<b>House Occupations</b>	43	—	43	<b>Ramallah:</b> (1); <b>Jenin:</b> (1); <b>Tulkarem:</b> (2); <b>Nablus:</b> (35), inc. 34 in the city of Nablus; <b>Jericho:</b> (2); <b>Bethlehem:</b> (1); and <b>Hebron:</b> (1).
<b>Curfews</b>	14	—	14	The Israeli army imposed curfew over Palestinian residential areas in the districts of <b>Jerusalem</b> (1); <b>Ramallah</b> (2); <b>Jenin</b> (2); <b>Nablus</b> (6); <b>Jericho</b> (2); and <b>Bethlehem</b> (1).
<b>Closure of Crossing Points</b>	—	104	104	The Israeli army closed crossing points to Israel on <b>52</b> occasions, including the crossings of <b>Al Muntar (Karnei)</b> (13); <b>Ash Shuja’iya (Nahal ‘Oz)</b> (7); <b>Sufa</b> (10); and <b>Karm Abu Salim (Karem Shalom)</b> (22). The Israeli army also closed international crossing points on <b>52</b> occasions, including <b>Rafah Crossing</b> (24). <b>Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport</b> remained closed throughout the month ( <b>28</b> ).
<b>Flying Checkpoints</b>	419	—	419	<b>Jerusalem</b> (55); <b>Ram.</b> (57); <b>Jenin</b> (96); <b>Tulkarem</b> (42); <b>Qalqiliya</b> (42); <b>Nablus</b> (22); <b>Salfit</b> (36); <b>Jericho</b> (14); <b>Bethlehem</b> (8); & <b>Hebron</b> (47).
<b>Medical Obstruction</b>	24	—	24	The Israeli army denied access to ambulances to evacuate killed and injured civilians in the cities of Jerusalem, Ramallah, Nablus, and Qalqiliya. The Israeli army also surrounded and raided hospitals in the cities of Nablus and Hebron.
<b>Attacks on Religious Site</b>	3	—	3	The Israeli army raided the yards of Al Aqsa Mosque compound and fired sound and tear gas grenades towards worshippers. The Israeli army also surrounded 2 mosques in the districts of Jenin and Hebron.
<b>School Disruption</b>	14	—	14	The Israeli army converted 2 schools into detention and interrogation centres as well as disrupted classes in the city of Nablus; raided 2 schools and beat teachers and students; and prevented female students from accessing their school in the old city of Jerusalem.
<b>Prov. of Pal. Forces</b>	4	—	4	The Israeli army provoked Palestinian National Security forces on 1 occasion; Palestinian Police forces on 2 occasions; and Palestinian Preventive Security agency on 1 occasion.
<b>Settlement Activity</b>	11	—	11	<b>Jenin:</b> (1); <b>Qalqiliya:</b> (1); <b>Nablus:</b> (2); <b>Bethlehem:</b> (2); and <b>Hebron:</b> (5).
<b>Settler Violence</b>	14	—	14	<b>Ramallah:</b> (1); <b>Jenin:</b> (1); <b>Qalqiliya:</b> (1); <b>Bethlehem:</b> (1); and <b>Hebron:</b> (10).
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2217</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2398</b>	

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	COMMENTS
<b>Assassinations</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	The Israeli army resumed assassinations against Palestinian faction activists, whom the Israeli authorities describe as “wanted individuals”.
<b>Deaths</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	Drop in death toll (incl. those civilians assassinated by the Israeli army) by 7.7% compared to January and 36.8% compared to December. The Israeli army killed 1 child during the month of February, compared to 2 children killed in January and 3 in December.
<b>Injuries</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>146</b>	Increase of 21.7% compared to January and a sharp rise of 87.2% compared to December (31 children injured this month, compared to 30 in January and 32 in December).
<b>Attacks</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>238</b>	Rise in the number of attacks by 24.6% compared to January and 22.1% compared to December.
<b>Raids</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>684</b>	The total number of Israeli army raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A – which the Israeli army has continued to reinvade since 2002) rose to 371 in February, compared to 340 in January and 366 in December. Compared to 60 raids in January and 55 in December, the Israeli army raided areas in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority (Area A) in the city of Tulkarem, its suburbs, Nur Shams & Tulkarem refugee camps, and the eastern areas of the city as well as the city of Jericho, ‘Aqbat Jaber refugee camp, and the village of Al ‘Auja (in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority in March 2005) on 52 occasions. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza Strip districts on 20 occasions, compared to 26 raids last month and 31 in December. During these raids, the Israeli army levelled civilian land on 5 occasions.
<b>Arrests (per person)</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>556</b>	Arrests were relatively constant compared to January, but rose by 32.1% compared to December (45 children arrested in February, compared to 34 last month and 45 in December).
<b>House Demolitions</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	Relatively constant compared to last month, but a sharp rise of 350% compared to December.
<b>Attacks on Property</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>94</b>	Sharp rise of 62.1% compared to January and 113.6% compared to December.
<b>House Occupations</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>	Sharp increase of 258.3% compared to January and 126.3% compared to December.
<b>Curfews</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	Curfews rose by 133.3% compared to January and 250% compared to December.
<b>Flying Checkpoints</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>419</b>	Rise of 6.1% compared to January and 7.2% compared to December.
<b>Complete Closure of Crossing Points</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>104</b>	Crossing points to Israel were closed on 52 occasions in February (compared to 70 in January and 63 in December). The Israeli army opened Rafah Crossing for a total of 4 days only, including 1 day for arrivals, humanitarian cases, students, and departures. The continued closure of Rafah Crossing has worsened the humanitarian crisis of Palestinian civilians stranded on the Egyptian side of the Crossing, as well as ill civilians, students, and merchants departing to Egypt. Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport has remained closed since the outbreak of the current <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising).
<b>Medical Obstruction</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	The Israeli army continued to prevent ambulances from evacuating killed and injured civilians as well as surrounded and raided hospitals.
<b>Attacks on Religious Sites</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints continued to prevent worshippers from accessing religious sites in Jerusalem. The Israeli army also surrounded mosques.
<b>School Disruption</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	The Israeli army continued to occupy and raid schools, beat teachers and students, and impeded students’ access to their schools.
<b>Provocation of Palestinian Forces</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	Despite efforts by Palestinian security forces to control the security situation, the Israeli army continued to open fire towards Palestinian security offices and locations as well as killed and injured Palestinian security officers. The Israeli army also arrested 36 security officers.
<b>Settlement Activity</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	The Israeli authorities continued to confiscate civilian land for construction of the Wall and settler bypass roads. The Israeli army also expanded checkpoints and erected military watchtowers.
<b>Settler Violence</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	Israeli settler attacks against Palestinian civilians as well as their property and land were relatively constant compared to January, but dropped by 26.3% compared to December.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2210</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>Total incidents rose by 8.5% compared to January due to the increase in injuries, attacks, curfews, flying checkpoints, attacks on property, and settlement activity. Incidents also increased by 20.1% compared to December due to the sharp rise in injuries, arrests, raids, attacks, curfews, flying checkpoints, attacks on property, and settlement activity.</b>

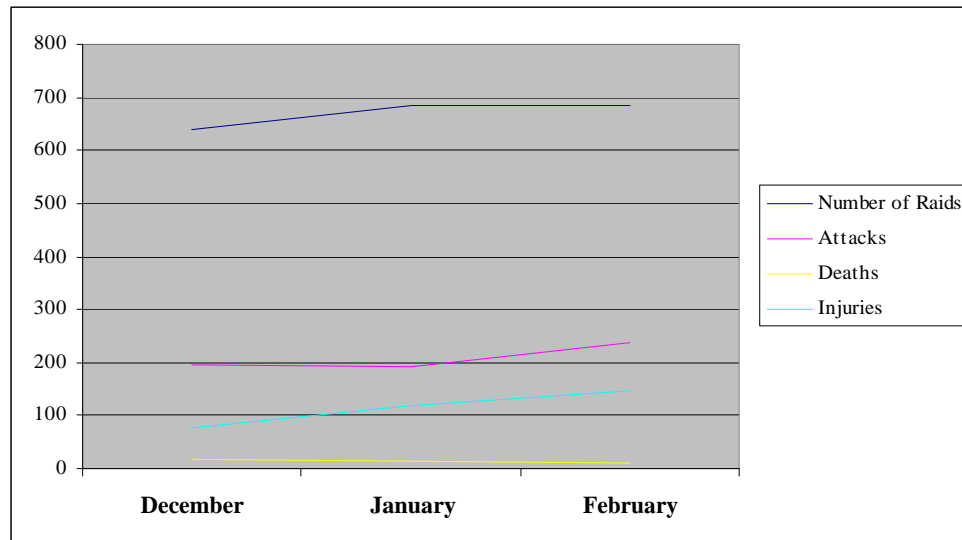
## PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEASURES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2007

WEST BANK	GAZA	TOTAL	NOTES
<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11 in the West Bank</b> ( <i>Tulkarem</i> : (2); <i>Qalqiliya</i> : (3); <i>Nablus</i> : (1); <i>Salfit</i> : (1); <i>Jericho</i> : (3); and <i>Hebron</i> : (1)) and <b>1 in the Gaza Strip</b> ( <i>Rafah</i> ). Palestinian security forces detonated 2 mortars as well as handed over to the Israeli authorities (through the DCO) 1 Israeli female child; 3 Israeli settlers; 2 explosive devices; and 3 illegal motorcycles. Palestinian security forces also sealed off a hole in the Egyptian border.

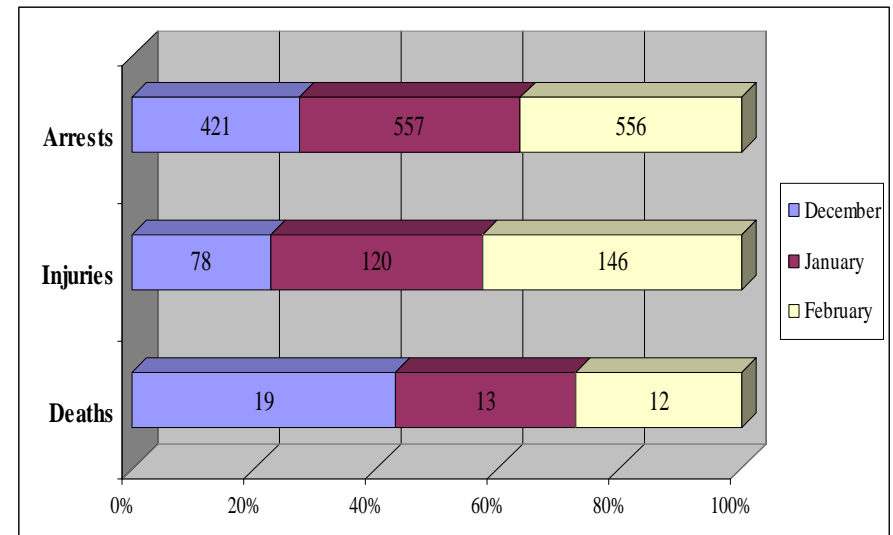
## PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEASURES OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	NOTES
<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	In February, Palestinian security forces seized/defused 4 explosive devices (3 in January & 2 in December); handed over 3 illegal vehicles (2 in January & 4 in December) as well as 4 Israeli citizens (3 in January & 3 in December); and sealed off a hole in the Egyptian border on 1 occasion.

### COMPARISON OF ISRAELI RAIDS, ATTACKS AND PALESTINIAN HUMAN CASUALTIES OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS



### COMPARISON OF INCIDENTS OF DEATHS, INJURIES, AND ARRESTS OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS



## SAMPLE OF ISRAELI ARMY KILLINGS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2007

- **On 01 February**, the Israeli army, including 4 jeeps, raided Tulkarem refugee camp and opened fire, killing 1 Palestinian National Security officer and injuring 2 children.
- **On 02 February**, Israeli Special Forces, supported by a number of Israeli army jeeps, raided the town of Beituniya in the district of Ramallah and opened fire towards a Palestinian Preventive Security patrol, killing 2 Palestinian Preventive Security officers. The Israeli army also detained the rest of the Preventive Security officers, who were onboard the patrol, and confiscated their weapons as well as telecommunications devices.
- **On 02 February**, the Israeli army opened fire towards a 12-year-old child, while he was tending sheep on land belonging to the town of Beit Furik east of the city of Nablus near the settlement of Itamar. As a result, the child sustained critical injuries to the head.
- **On 09 February**, a mass demonstration took place in Al 'Arrub refugee camp in the northern Hebron district in protest against the Israeli army's land levelling near Bab al Maghariba leading to Al Aqsa Mosque compound. Confrontations took place between the Israeli army and civilians, during which the Israeli army critically injured 15-year-old Omar Ahmed Abu Sil.
- **On 11 February**, Israeli settlers opened fire towards a civilian vehicle travelling along the settler bypass road near the town of Sa'ir in the district of Hebron, injuring 2 civilians, including 1 child.
- **Beginning at 13:15 on 25 February**, the Israeli army carried out an incursion into the city of Nablus, imposed curfew, occupied dozens of civilian buildings, and converted them into military posts. While searching buildings and houses, the Israeli army opened intensive fire, killing 1 civilian, while he was inside his house, and injuring 32 civilians, including 12 children. As a result of tear gas inhalation, Ragheb Abdul Ghani Salhab fell into a coma. In addition, Israeli troops detained and interrogated scores of civilians in 2 schools, which the Israeli army converted into detention and interrogation centres. The Israeli army also arrested 88 civilians, including 2 children and 2 female civilians, levelled a street, demolished 1 house, and used explosives to demolish 3 other houses. Furthermore, the Israeli army damaged a number of houses and commercial shops, set 1 civilian vehicle on fire, surrounded 3 hospitals, raided 1 field hospital, and denied access to ambulances. Additionally, the Israeli army disrupted classes at schools and universities, controlled the broadcasting frequencies of local television and radio stations, and transmitted statements demanding that civilians (described by the Israeli authorities as "wanted individuals") surrender themselves to the Israeli army, warning other civilians not to cooperate with them.

## ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

### 1. Assassinations

The Israeli army extra-judicially killed 4 civilians and injured 1 civilian in the city of Jenin.

### 2. Deaths

The Israeli army killed **8 Palestinians in February**, including 7 Palestinians in the West Bank and 1 in the Gaza Strip. The majority of deaths took place in the district of Nablus (3) and the district of Ramallah (2). Of these, the Israeli army killed 1 child; 1 civilian while he was present in his house in the city of Nablus; 2 Palestinian security officers; and 1 armed Palestinian individual east of the town of Jabalya in the district of Northern Gaza.

### 3. Injuries

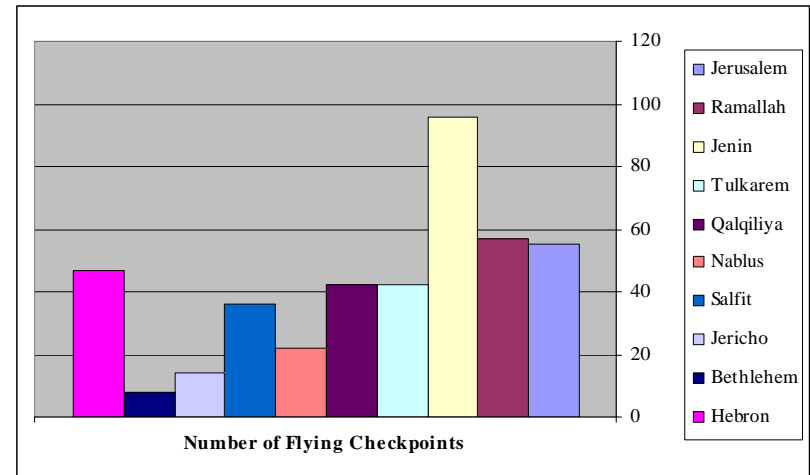
The total number of injuries reported during the month of February was **146** (140 Palestinians in the West Bank and 6 in the Gaza Strip). Of those injured, 31 were children, including 1 child who was in critical condition. In addition, the Israeli army injured 2 female civilians, 1 journalist, 2 Palestinian security officers, and 3 armed Palestinian individuals, including 1 individual who was in critical condition. Due to serious injuries, a civilian fell into a coma in February and died in March. In addition, Israeli settlers injured 3 civilians.

### 4. Arrests

The Israeli army arrested **556** Palestinians in February, including 546 Palestinians in the West Bank and 10 in the Gaza Strip. The majority of arrests were reported to have taken place in the districts of Nablus (160), Hebron (86), Jenin (67), Jerusalem (63), Bethlehem (49), and Ramallah (42). Among these, the Israeli army arrested 45 children; 4 female civilians; 1 mentally challenged civilian; 1 journalist; 1 school teacher; 5 university students (including 1 university female student); 3 high school (“*Tawjihi*”) students; and 36 Palestinian security officers.

### 5. Closure

Beginning on 17 April 2006, the Israeli army has continued to intensify its restrictions at permanent checkpoints set up throughout the West Bank districts, after a Palestinian individual carried out a suicide attack in the city of Tel Aviv inside the Green Line, as well as isolate the northern districts from the central and southern districts of the West Bank, impeding civilian movement between these districts. Especially on Fridays, the Israeli army intensified its restrictions at checkpoints located at the entrances to the city of Jerusalem, closed the entrances to Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the old city of Jerusalem, and prevented civilians from accessing the mosque to prevent civilian demonstrations against the Israeli army’s levelling of Bab al Maghariba old road, which leads to the Al Aqsa Mosque compound. For several months, the Israeli army has continued to declare the city of Tulkarem a “closed military zone”. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at *Einav* and *Jubara checkpoints* (the eastern and southern entrances to the city of Tulkarem respectively), impeding civilian access. Additionally, the Israeli army intensified its restrictions at *all checkpoints set up at the entrances to the city of Nablus*. Israeli troops positioned at the *Za’tara junction checkpoint* also continued to impede access to civilian residents of the northern districts travelling towards the central districts of the West Bank. Moreover, the Israeli army continued to isolate the area of the Jordan Valley from the rest of the West Bank. Israeli troops positioned at *Tayasir* and *Al Hamra checkpoints* as well as the *checkpoint set up west of the village of Al ‘Auja* continued to impede access to civilian residents of the districts of Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah, and Jericho into the Jordan Valley.



Special permits are still required for private civilian vehicles to cross *Huwwara* and *Beit Iba checkpoints* at the entrances to the city of Nablus as well as for vehicles leaving the city of Jericho through the *checkpoint set up at the southern entrance to the city*. Considering it a “border crossing point”, the Israeli army continued to prevent Palestinian civilian vehicles from the West Bank from crossing *Qalandiya checkpoint* towards the towns of Ar Ram and Qalandiya as well as Dahiyat al Bareed north of the city of Jerusalem.

Further impeding civilian access, the Israeli army set up **419 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of February, compared to 395 flying checkpoints in January and 391 in December.

Additionally, the Israeli army closed **32 roads, junctions, and entrances** to Palestinian residential areas throughout the West Bank. The Israeli army has also continued to close the commercial centre in the old city of Hebron for an extended period of time.

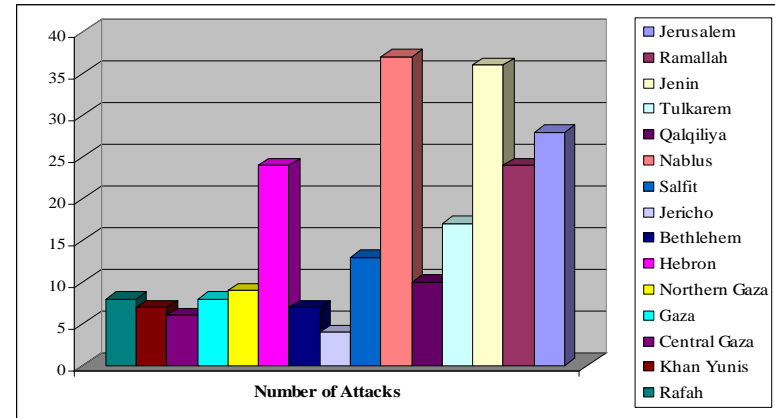
The Israeli navy also continued to impose an intensified sea blockade on the coast of the Gaza Strip and prevent Palestinian fishing boats from sailing.

## **6. Attacks**

A total of **238 attacks** were reported during the month of February, including **200 attacks** in the West Bank and **38** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army carried out **103 attacks during raids** on Palestinian residential areas, **75 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli army and Palestinians, and **50 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property. In addition, Israeli navy boats carried out **9 attacks**. Israeli settlers also opened fire towards Palestinians on 1 occasion.

The ceasefire agreement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides that entered into force at 06:00 on 26 November 2006 remains in effect, despite the fact that the Israeli army carried out 20 raids and 38 attacks in the Gaza Strip districts. In addition, armed Palestinian individuals fired 67 mortars towards the Green Line on 34 occasions. Of these, 5 mortars landed on Palestinian territory, of which 1 mortar landed on a civilian house, injuring 1 female civilian.

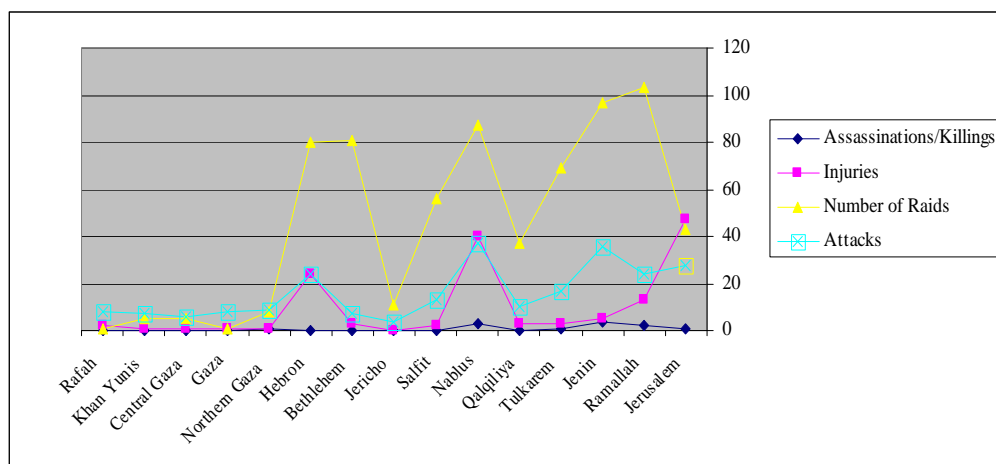


## **7. Raids**

The Israeli army carried out a total of **684 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of February, including **664 in the West Bank** and **20 in the Gaza Strip**. The majority of Israeli army raids took place in the districts of Ramallah (103), Jenin (97), Nablus (87), Bethlehem (81), Hebron (80), Tulkarem (69), and Salfit (56). The Israeli army **opened fire during 103 of the 684 raids**, approximately 15.1% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew 14 times over 9 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 6 times in January and 4 in December). The Israeli army also **occupied and converted into military posts 43 civilian houses and residential buildings**, including 34 in the city of Nablus.

Although the Israeli army carried out 20 raids into Palestinian Authority controlled territory in the Gaza Strip districts, the ceasefire agreement that entered into force at 06:00 on 26 November 2006 remains effective.

The Israeli army also continued to intensify its raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (**Areas “A”** under the Oslo Agreement, which the Israeli army has continued to reinvade since 2002). The Israeli army conducted **371** of the 684 raids, approximately 54.2% of the total number of raids, in Palestinian Authority controlled territory in the West Bank.



The chart to the left shows the correlation between the number of raids & resulting human losses.

Following the Sharm ash Sheikh Summit (08 February 2005), security control of **the city of Jericho and the village of Al ‘Auja** was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority on 16 March 2005. On 21 March 2005, security control of **the city of Tulkarem and its eastern areas** was also transferred back to the Palestinian Authority. Palestinian and Israeli commanders agreed that the Israeli army would not enter these areas. However, **the Israeli army violated the agreement as it raided** the city of Jericho on **1 occasion** and the village of Al ‘Auja on **9 occasions**. Since 13 July 2005, the Israeli army has continued to invade the city of Tulkarem and its suburbs, as well as Nur Shams and Tulkarem refugee camps, and carried out **41 raids** into the area in February, during which the Israeli army

killed 1 civilian, injured 3 children, and arrested 12 civilians, including 1 child, as well as 5 Palestinian security officers.

### 8. House Demolitions

The Israeli army **demolished 18 civilian houses** during the month of February throughout the West Bank. The Israeli army demolished most of these houses, claiming that they were built without the required construction licences. The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the city of Jerusalem and another house in a village in the district of Jerusalem. In addition, the Israeli army demolished 6 houses in the village of Far’un south of the city of Tulkarem, claiming that they were located in close proximity to the Wall. During its incursion into the city of Nablus, the Israeli army demolished 5 houses (using explosives). In the district of Hebron, the Israeli army demolished 1 house in the village of ‘Arab ar Ramadin, 3 houses in an area east of the town of Yatta, and 1 makeshift house in the area of Khashm ad Daraj. All these houses were located in close proximity to the Wall route. Additionally, the Israeli army distributed notices to demolish 11 old houses in the village of Khirbet Sakariya, located within the settlement block of Gosh ‘Etzion in the district of Bethlehem.

### 9. Provocation of Palestinian Military and Security Forces

The Israeli army carried out **4 incidents** of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of February throughout the West Bank, as follows:

**Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces during the Month of February 2007**

Type of Provocation	West Bank	Notes
<b>Preventing Palestinian security forces from carrying out security duties</b>	<b>1</b>	The Israeli army prevented 1 Palestinian Police officer from guarding a hospital in the city of Nablus and confiscated his rifle.
<b>Attack</b>	<b>1</b>	The Israeli army opened fire towards a Palestinian Preventive Security patrol in the town of Beituniya west of the city of Ramallah, killing 2 Palestinian Preventive Security officers.
<b>Taking position / setting up checkpoints near Palestinian security posts</b>	<b>1</b>	The Israeli army took position near <i>Al Muqata’a</i> (the complex of the Palestinian security agencies) in the city of Hebron.



<b>Detaining Palestinian security patrols</b>	<b>1</b>	Israeli troops positioned at the checkpoint set up on the overpass to the town of 'Atara in the district of Ramallah detained 4 Palestinian Police officers along with their vehicle.
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	

**Note:** These statistics do not necessarily include the killing, injury, or arrest of Palestinian security officers.

### **10. Attacks on Public and Private Property**

A total of **94 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of February, including **92** in the West Bank and **2** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army damaged dozens of civilian houses and buildings in the districts of Ramallah, Jenin, and Nablus; issued an order for cessation of the construction of a house and a wall in the district of Bethlehem; damaged dozens of commercial shops in cities of Tulkarem and Nablus; closed 3 commercial shops in the old city of Hebron; and closed the offices of 2 charitable associations in the city of Bethlehem and in the town of Taffuh in the district of Hebron. The Israeli army also levelled a road near the Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the city of Jerusalem; levelled another road in the city of Nablus; demolished 19 barracks in the districts of Jerusalem, Ramallah, Jenin, Nablus, Bethlehem, and Hebron; and distributed notices to demolish 2 other barracks in the district of Qalqiliya. In the districts of Ramallah, Jenin, and Salfit, Israeli army jeeps ran into and damaged 3 civilian vehicles. In addition, the Israeli army set fire to 1 civilian vehicle in the city of Nablus. Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint in the district of Bethlehem also destroyed 1 civilian vehicle (using explosives). Furthermore, the Israeli army damaged 1 tractor in the district of Qalqiliya; used explosives to destroy a water well in the district of Ramallah; destroyed a pool in the district of Hebron; cut down dozens of olive trees in the districts of Ramallah, Nablus, and Hebron; levelled agricultural land east of Gaza city and in the district of Khan Yunis; and controlled broadcasting frequencies of local television and radio stations in the city of Nablus.

The Israeli army also confiscated contents of a local council in the district of Jerusalem and 3 charitable associations in the district of Hebron. The Israeli army also confiscated 3 telecommunications devices in the districts of Ramallah and Jenin; 1 hunting rifle in the district of Ramallah; 4 rifles and 1 pistol in the districts of Jenin, Nablus, and Hebron; computers from a commercial shop; video tapes, files, and broadcasting equipment from a local radio station in the city of Nablus.

### **11. Settlement Activity**

A total of **11 incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place during the month of February.

#### **Types and Sites of Settlement Activity**

<b>TYPE OF ACTIVITY</b>	<b>Land confiscation for Wall construction</b>	<b>Construction of Settler Bypass Road</b>	<b>Land confiscation for military purposes</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>DISTRICT</b>				
<b>Jenin</b>	An order renewing and amending a previously-issued military order for confiscation of 198.4 <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the town of Ya'bad and the villages of Barta'a and Zabda for construction a settler bypass road.			1
<b>Qalqiliya</b>			Land levelled north of the town of 'Azzun.	1

<b>Nablus</b>		Olive groves levelled in the village of Burin for expansion of the settler bypass road leading to the settlement of Bracha.	Land levelled for expansion of Huwwara checkpoint	2
<b>Bethlehem</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land confiscated in the village of Battir</li> <li>• 2 military orders issued for confiscation of land in the village of Battir (Area of land not specified)</li> </ul>			2
<b>Hebron</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceiling of Al Khan Market in the old city of Hebron constructed. Metal panels were placed on bridges and arches installed earlier</li> <li>• Olive groves levelled in Khamlet Hureiba southeast of the town of Yatta for expansion of a road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 400 m<sup>2</sup> of land in the area of Farsh al Hawa north of the city of Hebron levelled for construction of a military watchtower</li> <li>• Land levelled on top of Abu Suda Mount opposite Al 'Arrub refugee camp</li> <li>• Land levelled in the town of Beit Ummar</li> </ul>	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>

## **12. Settler Violence**

Israeli settlers carried out **14 incidents of violence** in the West Bank districts during the month of February. The majority of Israeli settler incidents of violence were reported to have taken place in the district of Hebron (11).

In the district of Hebron, Israeli settlers opened fire towards civilians and severely beat 2 civilians near the settlements of Sham'a and Sussia. Israeli settlers also pursued shepherds and stole 6 sheep in the district of Jenin. In the old city of Hebron, Israeli settlers seized control of 1 house, attacked 2 other houses, and attempted to demolish a number of commercial shops. In addition, 2 armed Israeli settlers entered the village of Artas in the district of Bethlehem. Furthermore, Israeli settlers raided 1 village in the district of Hebron; cut down dozens of olive trees in the districts of Ramallah and Hebron; and cultivated trees on civilian land near a settlement east of the city of Hebron. An Israeli settler vehicle also ran into a civilian vehicle in the district of Qalqiliya.

## **13. Medical Obstruction**

The Israeli army carried out **24 incidents of medical obstruction** during the month of February throughout the West Bank. During its incursion into the city of Nablus, the Israeli army surrounded and raided 4 hospitals and prevented ambulances from evacuating killed and injured civilians. In addition, the Israeli army surrounded and raided 2 hospitals in the city of Hebron; denied access to ambulances to transport an injured female civilian in the district of Nablus; prevented ambulances from transporting injured civilians in the district of Ramallah as well as from the Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the city of Jerusalem; and detained 1 ambulance as well as medics' IDs, while they were attempting to offer first aid treatment to an injured civilian in the district of Qalqiliya.

## **14. School Disruption**

The Israeli army carried out **14 incidents of school disruption** during the month of February in the West Bank. During its incursion into the city of Nablus, the Israeli army converted 2 schools into detention and interrogation centres and 2 other schools into military posts as well as imposed curfew, disrupting classes at schools and universities. In addition, the Israeli army raided 1 school as well as beat teachers and students in the district of Jerusalem. The Israeli army also repeatedly raided 1 school in the city of Jerusalem and denied female students' access to their school in the old city of Jerusalem.

### **15. Attacks on Religious Sites**

Throughout the month of February, the Israeli army conducted 3 attacks on religious sites. The Israeli army raided the yards of the Al Aqsa Mosque compound and fired sound and tear gas grenades towards worshippers. The Israeli army also surrounded 1 mosque in Al Far'a refugee camp in the district of Jenin as well as raided 1 mosque and detained worshippers inside in the town of Beit Kahil in the district of Hebron.

### **16. Closure of Crossing Points**

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line, on **104** occasions this month. The Israeli army closed crossing points into the Green Line on **52** occasions, including *Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing*, which is partially open only to foreign nationals, VIPs, and critically ill civilians. The Israeli army also closed *Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing* for 13 days completely; *Ash Shuja'iya (Nahal 'Oz) Crossing* (designated for fuel transportation) for 7 days completely; *Sufa Crossing* (designated for construction cargo transportation) for 10 days completely and 8 days partially; and *Karm Abu Salim (Karem Shalom) Crossing* (designated for commercial trading with Egypt) for 22 days completely and 2 days partially. Additionally, the Israeli army closed international crossing points on **52** occasions, including *Rafah Crossing* for 24 days completely. Rafah Crossing was open for 4 days only, including 2 days to arrivals, humanitarian cases, and students departing to Egypt. *Yasser Arafat International Airport* (closed for 28 days) remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). Although the Israeli army withdrew from the Gaza Strip, the Israeli authorities have continued to prohibit the operation of the airport.

### **17. Palestinian Security Measures**

Palestinian security forces carried out **12 security measures**, including 11 in the West Bank and 1 in the Gaza Strip.

Palestinian security forces handed over 2 explosive devices, seized in the city of Tulkarem. Through the DCO, Palestinian security forces coordinated with the Israeli army to defuse 2 tank shells, located in the cities of Nablus and Salfit. In addition, Palestinian security forces handed over to the Israeli authorities (through the DCO) 3 Israeli settlers, who attempted to enter the city of Jericho, and 1 Israeli female child, located in the city of Hebron. Palestinian security forces also handed over to the Israeli authorities 3 illegal motorcycles, seized in the city of Qalqiliya. Additionally, Palestinian security forces sealed off a hole in the Egyptian border.